

THE CLEMSON TRUSTEES

Will be Met by Fathers of Many of the Cadets.

Special to The State.
Charleston, May 7.—Mr. G. W. McIver left here tonight to attend the meeting of the board of trustees of Clemson College, which will be held tomorrow night. He will appear before the meeting by courtesy of the board. Mr. McIver goes as the representative of the parents of the Charleston boys of the sophomore class. Mr. McIver goes to the meeting to inform himself further about the trouble that he may be in a position to give desired information at the meeting of the parents which will be held here on Friday at noon. Col. Henry Schachte stated today that he had received advice, indicating a large attendance of the fathers of the boys of the sophomore class at the Friday meeting. The parents will discuss the matter and reach some conclusion on the much vexed situation, making known their views to the authorities of the college.

The news comes from Washington that Senator Tillman, who is a member of the board of trustees of Clemson College, has set out from Washington for Clemson to attend the meeting of the board.

THE CLEMSON INQUIRY.

Meeting of the Board of Trustees Thursday—Three Important Matters Before Them.

Special to The News and Courier.
Clemson, College, via Calhoun, May 9.—1.30 a. m.—The board of trustees of the college met in President Hartzog's office at 8 o'clock tonight to investigate the recent trouble here. Eleven of the thirteen members of the board are present, as follows: Col. Simpson, Senator Tillman, Messrs. Tindal, Donaldson, Norris, Evans, Bradley, Wannamaker, Hardin, Garris and Sease. Those absent are Messrs. Smythe and Bowen.

The board, after a brief secret session, announced that its session would be open to the public and that it was the intention to sift the whole matter thoroughly from every standpoint. As Senator Tillman expressed it: "We propose to get at the very marrow of the thing if it takes weeks."

There are three specific matters now before the trustees. The first question is as to the appeal of Cadet Thornwell from the decision of the faculty in suspending him; second, the question of the reinstatement of the sophomore class, and third, a fight is being made on President Hartzog, for today. A committee of cadets, claiming to represent the entire student body, preferred very grave charges against President Hartzog, asserting that he is almost, if not quite, wholly responsible for the existing trouble. This committee of students consists of Cadets Claude Douthet, E. B. Boykin, M. E. Zeigler, D. Kohn, S. M. Ward, N. D. Walker, J. T. Robertson, B. H. Gardner and W. E. G. Black. It was agreed that all three issues should be tried together; that all the evidence should be taken in each case before the trustees announced their decision in any part of it.

The first matter presented to the trustees was the Appeal of Cadet Thornwell, through his father, Dr. J. H. Thornwell. It is as follows:

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of Clemson College—Gentlemen: Edward A. Thornwell, a student of the Sophomore class, through his father, J. H. Thornwell, hereby appeals from the decision of the faculty of the College, made on the 23d day of April, 1902, suspending the said Edward Allison Thornwell from College to the end of the present session, on the following grounds, to wit:

First, Because it has not been shown that the said Edward Allison Thornwell has been guilty of any offence against any of the rules or orders of said College.

Second, Because the act charged has never heretofore been considered by the students or treated by the faculty as an offence, but has been generally practiced and concurred in. Because the punishment which the president imposed is unusual and excessive for the offence charged.

James H. Thornwell.

Edward Allison Thornwell.

It was agreed that the grounds upon which the faculty suspended Thornwell should first be presented to the trustees, and Prof. Brackett, who was the professor in charge of the chemical laboratory, and who reported young Thornwell to the faculty, was the first witness. It was agreed that all the witnesses in the case should be on oath. The testimony was taken by a stenographer.

While the hearing was in progress the room was crowded with the members of the faculty, students and spectators. The most intense interest was taken in everything said and done. It was realized that Clemson College is passing through a crisis, and that the good name and reputation of more than one person is at stake.

POSITION OF THE FACULTY.

The faculty had appointed a committee to present a statement giving the history of the entire case. This statement was presented and covers a dozen typewritten pages. This committee, after presenting the statement declined to put up any witnesses, or to cross-examine witnesses who were put up, as that would make it appear that the faculty itself was on trial.

Prof. Brackett gave his evidence as follows: When a student begins his course in chemistry certain apparatus is issued to him, for which a receipt is taken. At the end of the year, or when the student leaves College, such apparatus as is in good condition is taken back and credit is given therefor. But apparatus broken or damaged is charged against the student. When he receives for the apparatus he is informed that he is personally responsible for all the apparatus receipted for except the Bunsen burner and rubber tubing, which are always kept out on the table, and for which the class is held responsible as a whole.

In reply to inquiries the following further statement was made by Dr. Brackett: That year after year test tubes and other apparatus have been repeatedly missed from the laboratories; that the attention of the students has almost invariably been called

ed to the fact that the apparatus had been taken without permission; that the offence was a serious one and ought to be condemned by the students themselves; that no student had ever before been detected in taking apparatus without permission.

Dr. Brackett also made the following explanation as to how the offence was committed:

He was standing at his table surrounded by cadets with their note books or reports within two feet of the case just behind him, in which the test tubes and other apparatus were stored, when happening, by accident, to turn around, he found Cadet Thornwell reaching into the case. He asked him what he was doing there. The cadet turned with the tubes in his hand and replied that he was getting some test tubes. Dr. Brackett then asked him, "Don't you think that you ought to get them through me?" In reply to which the cadet mumbled something that was not understood. He then asked Cadet Thornwell how many tubes he wanted, and he said four, which were then issued to him, and the usual memorandum made in order that they might be properly charged to him. As he walked off Dr. Brackett said to him, "Do you realize the seriousness of the offence that you have committed?" His reply was again not understood.

Dr. Brackett further stated that after he called Cadet Thornwell's attention to the seriousness of the offence he waited a whole day for any explanation that the cadet might wish to make before entering the report against him. On the morning of April 23 he sent for Cadet Thornwell and asked him if he had any explanation to make. Cadet Thornwell said that he had not come to explain, because he had thought he had a right to take things without permission, and that the majority of his class were of the same opinion, and further that he thought punishment would be awarded in the same manner as when cadets are found with mess hall property in their possession—an offence which he stated was usually punished with about ten demerits.

Dr. Brackett said to the faculty that he was very much surprised at the cadet's statement that the majority of his class were laboring under any such misapprehension, and that on reflection he had later requested the cadet to bring a statement signed by the members of his class who believed they had a right to take apparatus from stock without permission. In regard to the statement signed by 61 members of the class and presented to faculty by the cadet, Dr. Brackett expressed his opinion that while probably intended to cover the point at issue, it really was not applicable to the case.

By unanimous vote of the faculty the charge against Cadet Thornwell for taking, without permission, test tubes from stock in the chemical laboratory, was sustained.

During the discussion as to the nature of the punishment that should be administered there was no disposition on the part of any member of the faculty to regard the case lightly or to dismiss it without punishment. A motion that a public reprimand be administered was almost unanimously defeated. It was then resolved by a majority vote on roll-call that Cadet E. A. Thornwell be suspended till the end of the present session.

Dr. Brackett was put through a long and severe cross-examination by Dr. Thornwell and members of the board. He stated that, while he had reported the case to the faculty, he had voted against Thornwell's suspension.

He said that so far as he knew no specific rule had ever been issued against the taking of test tubes from the laboratory stock without permission, but that he had repeatedly warned the members of the class against it.

After Prof. Brackett got through President Hartzog was sworn. He testified that he took no actual part in the suspension of Cadet Thornwell; that he merely presided over the faculty meeting and saw that an impartial hearing was given the case.

The witness was questioned very closely by Dr. Thornwell in regard to certain letters that had passed between them immediately after the boy's suspension. It was brought out that Dr. Thornwell had written President Hartzog, appealing to him to reverse the faculty's decision or to carry the appeal up to the trustees, and that President Hartzog had not answered the letter. His excuse was that the matter had gone so far that it was going to be investigated by the trustees anyhow, and he did not want to prejudice himself or commit himself by giving out anything or giving a transcript of the testimony upon which the faculty based its action.

The taking of the testimony was very slow and tedious and was very minute on all particulars. Finally, at 12.30 a. m., it was agreed to take an adjournment until 9 o'clock, when another start would be made. It is probable that the board will not get through before Saturday night.

Mr. Walter McIver, of Charleston, is here representing a committee of parents of students of the College living in the vicinity of Charleston, and several other leading citizens from different parts of the State are also here.

The committee from the sophomore class consisting of Cadets Hill, Norton and Roberts, appointed by the sophomores to manage their case, are all here. They come in response to telegraphic summons from the board of trustees. This committee and the committee from the student body, which preferred the charges against President Hartzog, have their cases and appeal well made out and their evidence and data systematically arranged. They have had a lawyer, Mr. E. F. Martin, of Anderson, to help them.

Don't Start Wrong.

Don't start the summer with a lingering cough or cold. We all know what a "summer cold" is. It's the hardest kind to cure. Often it "hangs on" through the entire season. Take it in hand right now. A few doses of One Minute Cough Cure will set you right. Sure cure for coughs, colds, croup, grip, bronchitis, all throat and lung troubles. Absolutely safe. Acts at once. Children like it. "One Minute Cough Cure is the best cough medicine I ever used," says J. H. Bowles, Groveton, N. H. "I never found anything else that acted so safely and quickly." J. S. Hughes & Co.

Base ball bats, mitts, gloves and masks for sale by H. G. Osteen & Co.

CLEMSON COLLEGE INVESTIGATION

Continued Yesterday With Exhausting Details—Antagonism to President Hartzog

Was the Chief Development Through Cadet Witnesses—Terms on Which Sophs Can Return.

Clemson College, May 9.—When the board met this morning Cadet Thornwell, who was suspended, was the first witness sworn. He said he was in the laboratory. While engaged in his chemical work, he found he would need four test tubes and went to the case to get them. As he was taking them from the case Dr. Brackett turned around and asked what he was doing. He told him he wanted test tubes and Dr. Brackett asked him how many. He told him four and the professor then gave him the required number. He said that in taking them he had no intention of violating a college rule. He had no intention of doing anything wrong, and went to the case to get the tubes in the presence of the entire class and Professor Brackett. Cadet Thornwell told his story in a clear, straightforward manner and stood his cross examination well. He said he was taking the test tubes for use in his class work and thought he had a right to do so. He said he had never been warned that he should not get these test tubes or other chemical apparatus without Dr. Brackett's permission. He had never seen any student go to Dr. Brackett for such things. The custom was for each student to get these things as he needed them. He testified that after the matter had been acted on by the faculty Dr. Brackett told him in a conversation that it was probably partly his (Brackett's) fault in that he had not given the class explicit notice against the custom. He said he had no personal grievance against President Hartzog.

CADET NORTON'S EVIDENCE.

Cadet Norton sworn said he was in the class room at the time the Thornwell offence was committed. He did not regard taking the test tubes a great offence. He said that Dr. Brackett had stated that possibly he was at fault in not giving more explicit notice against taking these test tubes. He said he thought he had a right to take these test tubes, as did every other student.

CADET HALL SWORN.

Cadet Hall was sworn and gave testimony practically the same as Norton's.

DR. BRACKETT RECALLED.

Dr. Brackett was recalled to the stand and said in reply to a question by Col. Norris that he may have said he had never made a direct statement that students must not take chemical apparatus without his permission and said he may have been partly to blame in this respect. He said he had no ill will against any members of the faculty and had nothing to do with the charges that had been preferred against President Hartzog. He referred to a recent editorial in the State newspaper comparing the standing of honor in the South Carolina college with that of Clemson, and declared that the standard of honor at Clemson, he believed, was as high as that of the South Carolina college in its palmy days. The State's editorial, he declared, was cruel and unjust. He asked if in view of all the testimony that had been brought out if it was not just that the cadet should be reinstated and the imputation removed from his honor.

Prof. Riggs then addressed the board. He said he did not want to appear in the attitude of defending the faculty, but he wanted to bring out some points.

Dr. Thornwell in reply, asked the board to take all the facts and circumstances into consideration.

This concluded the arguments in the Thornwell case and the next matter taken up was that of the sophomores.

The board announced that they have decided not to receive a petition from the sophomore class as a body asking for reinstatement, but that petitions would be received from individual members and action taken on such petitions only in the case of individuals.

Cadet Douthet, chairman of the committee of students, then took charge of the case of the sophomores and presented an application from Cadet A. M. Hill of Abbeville asking permission to reenter the college. The letter started out by saying that Hill asked reinstatement on condition that Thornwell be reinstated. Senator Tillman said this was an implied threat and that it ought not to be received.

Cadet Douthet had several petitions asking for reinstatement, and among them was one which did not have the objectionable feature. This was read and accepted and then Douthet presented a lengthy statement setting forth the position of the sophomores and justifying their course. The sophomores have been condemned for leaving without appealing to the board. The boys claim they intended to do this; that Cadet Hill of Abbeville went to President Hartzog and asked permission to go to Pendleton, and see Col. Simpson, the President of the board, in regard to this very matter, and that President Hartzog, learning his intention, refused to allow him to leave the college grounds.

Cadet Roberts of the sophomore class was sworn. He testified that the class had instructed Hill as one of the leading members to go to Pendleton to see Col. Simpson and that he made application to go to Pendleton for this purpose. The general impression was that Hill was going to enter an appeal, and that the reason he did not state it to President Hartzog was that the permission might not be granted. President Hartzog asked Roberts if the cadets thought he (Hartzog) would not submit to the board an appeal, and Roberts replied affirmatively without hesitation.

President Hartzog cross examined Roberts closely, and Roberts maintained and reiterated his statements, face to face. After further close questioning by the president, Mr. Roberts indicated very plainly that the class went out largely because of distrust of President Hartzog.

Cadet M. E. Zeigler was next sworn. He said that Cadet Hill had stated to him that he asked President Hartzog's permission to go to Pendleton and see Col. Simpson and that permission had

been refused. This was on Thursday morning after Thornwell was suspended on Wednesday night and five days before the class left.

At the afternoon session Cadet Zeigler resumed his testimony. He stated that the seniors and juniors had Col. Simpson to address them on the day after the sophomores left and that his talk satisfied them and prevented their leaving also.

President Hartzog at this point stated as his personal character was involved he asked that every cadet and every member of the faculty be invited into the chapel to hear the remainder of the trial. This was done and all college work was suspended and soon all the cadets and faculty were assembled in the chapel.

Cadet Garner was next sworn. It was Garner who received Cadet Hall's affidavit to the effect that President Hartzog refused to allow him to go to Pendleton to see Col. Simpson. He read this affidavit and then gave testimony similar to Zeigler's.

Cadet Clarence Hall was the next witness. He was a member of the sophomore class.

He said it was the general belief that President Hartzog knew why Hill wanted to see Simpson and in other respects his evidence tallied with that of the others. The reason why they did not appeal to the board through the president was they feared he would bias their case. He said the class could have seen Col. Simpson after the permit had been refused if they had tried, but that they preferred not to stay on in the college under its present administration. He told of the pledge that the cadets had signed to leave the college unless Thornwell was reinstated but claimed that there was no attempt or intention to coerce the faculty as they thought the faculty would reverse its action after fully understanding the case.

The case has not been concluded.

Like a Drowning Man.

"Five years ago a disease the doctors called dyspepsia took such hold of me that I could scarcely go," writes Geo. S. Marsh, well-known attorney of Nocona, Tex. "I took quantities of pepsin and other medicines but nothing helped me. As a drowning man grabs at a straw I grabbed at Kodol. I felt an improvement at once and after a few bottles am sound and well." Kodol is the only preparation which exactly reproduces the natural digestive juices and consequently is the only one which digests any good food and cures any form of stomach trouble. J. S. Hughes & Co.

Baptist Convention.

Asheville, N. C., May 8.—Today the Baptists of the south assemble in this city where the Southern Baptist Convention will be held beginning this morning. The sessions of the convention will be held in the large auditorium at Asheville and will continue until Tuesday of next week.

This convention is one of the largest religious bodies that meets this spring and the annual meetings are always attended by from 1,000 to 1,500 delegates. The hospitality of Asheville will be tested during the four or five days of the convention.

The united work of the Baptist denomination of the South is controlled by this convention. This work is done through several boards—the foreign mission board, the Sunday School board and the trustees of the Louisville Seminary. These boards report to the convention, their work is reviewed and mapped out for another year by the delegates at the convention. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are annually raised and used in the work.

Whooping Cough.

A woman who has had experience with this disease, tells how to prevent any dangerous consequences from it. She says: Our three children took whooping cough last summer, our baby boy being only three months old, and owing to our giving them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, they lost none of their plumpness and came out in much better health than other children. Our oldest little girl would call lustily for cough syrup between whoops.—JESSIE PINKNEY HALL, Springville, Ala. This Remedy is for sale by Dr. A. J. China.

Edison, the Inventor.

Thomas Alva Edison is forty-five years old. Up to now 765 patents have been issued to him. His first invention was in 1869. The carbon telephone is his. The incandescent lamp is his greatest contribution to it is said. For years he has given almost his entire time to practical inventions bearing on production and commerce. He has a great private laboratory at Orange, N. J. It is a wonder. A writer in the Cosmopolitan says that it may truly be said to be the greatest exponent of invention, as an art, the world has yet known. He is at work, and has been for years, on "a storage battery." It is looked for with great interest as it is hoped and expected that it will be of great importance to the world—"his greatest commercial success." He is a strong believer in the important discoveries to come in the twentieth century. He thinks they will more than rival those of the nineteenth. There are more workers, he says, and "they know more." He is indeed a marvellous inventive genius, a great honor to his country, and his name will go sounding down the ages. A writer in Cosmopolitan says:

"Edison was recently asked to name his principal inventions. He replied, characteristically:

"The first and foremost: the idea of the electric lighting station; then—let me see, what have I invented?—well, there was the mimeograph, and the electric pen, and the carbon telephone, and the incandescent lamp and its accessories, and the quadruplex telegraph, and the automatic telegraph, and the phonograph, and the kinetoscope and—I don't know, a whole lot of other things."

No Loss of Time.

I have sold Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for years, and would rather be out of coffee and sugar than it. I sold five bottles of it yesterday to threshers that could go no farther, and they are at work again this morning.—H. R. PHELPS, Plymouth, Oklahoma. As will be seen by the above the threshers were able to keep on with their work without losing a single day's time. You should keep a bottle of this Remedy in your home. For sale by Dr. A. J. China.

DISASTER TO SHOCK WORLD.

City of St. Pierre, Island of Martinique, and All Shipping Consumed.

FORTY THOUSAND SOULS PERISHED IN FIRERY DELUGE.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., May 9.—The French cruiser Suchet arrived at Pointe-a-Pitre, Island of Guadalupe, French West Indies, from Fort de France, Island of Martinique, this morning, bringing several refugees. She confirmed the report that the town of St. Pierre, Martinique, was entirely destroyed at 8 o'clock on Thursday morning by a volcanic eruption. It is supposed that most of the inhabitants of St. Pierre were killed, that the neighboring parishes were laid waste and that the residue of the population of St. Pierre is without food or shelter.

The British Royal Mail steamer Esk, which arrived at St. Lucia this morning, reports having passed St. Pierre last night. The steamer was covered with ashes, though she was five miles distant from the town, which was in impenetrable darkness. A boat was sent in as near as possible to the shore, but not a living soul was seen ashore, only flames.

The Quebec Steamship company's steamer Koraima was seen to explode and disappear.

The commander of the Suchet reports that at 1 o'clock on Thursday the entire town of St. Pierre was wrapped in flames. He endeavored to save about 30 persons more or less burned from the vessels in the harbor. His officers went ashore in small boats seeking for survivors, but were unable to penetrate the town. They saw heaps of bodies upon the wharves and it is believed that not a single person resident in St. Pierre at the moment of the catastrophe escaped.

The governor of the colony and his staff colonel and wife were in St. Pierre and probably perished. The extent of the catastrophe cannot be imagined.

The captain of the British steamer Roddam was very seriously injured and is now in the hospital at St. Lucia. All of his officers and engineers are dead or dying. Nearly every member of the crew is dead. Supercargo Campbell and ten of the crew of the Roddam jumped overboard at St. Pierre and were lost.

The British schooner Ocean Traveler of St. John's N. B., arrived at the Island of Dominica, British West Indies at 3 o'clock this afternoon. She reported that she was obliged to flee from the Island of St. Vincent, B. W. I., during the afternoon of Wednesday, May 7, in consequence of a heavy fall of sand from a volcano which was erupting there. She tried to reach the Island of St. Lucia, B. W. I., but adverse currents prevented her from so doing. The schooner arrived opposite St. Pierre Martinique, Thursday morning, May 8. While about a mile off the volcano (of Mont Pelee) exploded and fire from it swept the whole town of St. Pierre, destroying the town and the shipping there, including the cable repair ship Grappler of the West India and Panama Telegraph company of London, which was engaged in repairing the cable near the Guerin factory. The Ocean Traveler while on her way to Dominica encountered a quantity of wreckage.

Paris, May 9.—The commander of the French cruiser Suchet has telegraphed to the minister of marine, M. de Lanessan, from Fort de France, island of Martinique, under date of Thursday, May 8, at 10 p. m.

Have just returned from St. Pierre, which has been completely destroyed by immense mass of fire which fell on the town at about 8 o'clock in the morning. The entire population of 25,000 souls is supposed to have perished. I have brought back the few survivors, about 30. All the shipping in the harbor has been destroyed by fire. The eruption continues.

Paris, May 9.—The colonial minister, M. de Crais, received at 6 o'clock this evening two messages from the secretary general of the government of Martinique, J. E. G. Lehurte, sent respectively at 5 p. m., and 10.30 p. m. yesterday. The earlier cable reported that the wires were broken between Fort de France and St. Pierre but it was added in view of the reports that the eruption of Mont Pelee had wiped out the town of St. Pierre, all the boats available at Fort de France were dispatched to the assistance of the inhabitants of that place.

The second dispatch confirmed the reports of the destruction of St. Pierre and its environs and shipping by a rain of fire and said it was supposed that the whole population had been annihilated with the exception of a few injured persons rescued by the cruiser Suchet.

Immediately after the receipt of the above dispatches the flag over the colonial office was draped with crape and hoisted at half mast.

The commander of the French cruiser Suchet, recently at Fort de France, has been ordered to return to St. Pierre, Martinique, with all the speed possible and to forward details of the disaster to the French government.

It is feared that M. L. Mouttet, the governor of Martinique, has perished. He telegraphed May 7 that he was proceeding to St. Pierre. Senator Knight is also supposed to have been at St. Pierre.

Washington, May 9.—The following cablegram has just been received at the state department:

Point a Pitre, May 9, 1902.

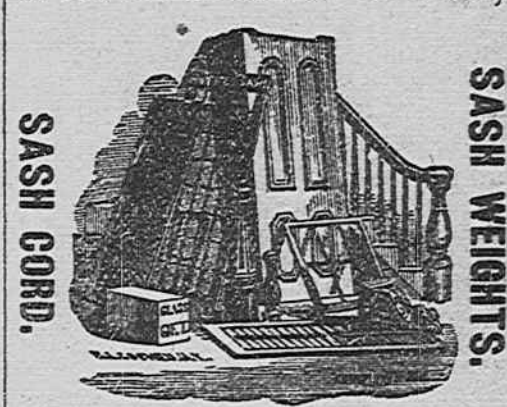
Secretary of State, Washington: At 7 o'clock a. m. on the 8th inst., a storm of steam, mud and fire enveloped the city and roadstead of St. Pierre, destroying every house in the city and community. Not more than 20 persons escaped with their lives. Eighteen vessels were burned and sunk with all on board, including four American vessels and a steamer from Quebec named Poraima. The United States consul and family are reported among the victims. A war vessel has come to Guadalupe for provisions and will leave at 5 tomorrow.

Ayme, Consul.

The state department has been receiving dispatches from commercial houses in New York asking that a warship be sent at once to Martinique to afford relief. The matter is under consideration.



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to the acre at less cost, means more money.
More Potash
in the Cotton fertilizer improves the soil; increases yield—larger profits. Send for our book (free) explaining how to get these results.
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The Largest and Most Complete Establishment South
Geo. S. Hacker & Son,

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, Moulding & Building Material.
office and Warerooms, King, opposite Car non Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Purchase our make, which we guarantee superior to any sold South, and thereby save money.
Window and Fancy Glass a Specialty
October 16—o

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Do you want a flat-opening, patent, flexible-back
Ledger, Journal or Day Book?
We can supply your needs in these particulars,

And also all other needs in the way of Blank Books, Office Supplies and Stationery. We buy direct from the manufacturers; our prices are right and quality guaranteed.

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50,000 Cabbage Plants of desirable varieties now ready for putting out.

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OTTO GARHARDT,
SUMTER, S. C.

A CARD.

Sumter, S. C., Aug. 22, 1901.
Crosswell & Co. beg to announce that their business after September 1st will be confined entirely to the wholesale trade.

We wish to thank the public and our many retail customers for their kind and generous patronage, and assure them that should we ever enter into the retail business again that it will be our aim as in the past to serve them to the best of our ability.

We invite merchants, here and in adjacent territory, to get our prices before making purchases, believing we can save them money.

Yours truly,
CROSSWELL & CO.,
PHONE 53.

SOUTHERN RY. SCHEDULE.

Trains leave Sumter, S. C. for Kingville, etc. daily except Sunday, No 80, 6 40 a. m.; No 82, 10 20 a. m.; No 84, 3 30 p. m.

Trains arrive Sumter from Kingville, etc. daily except Sunday, No 81, 9 10 a. m.; No 83, 11 45 a. m.; No 85, 5 00 p. m.

Close connection at Kingville for Columbia and Charleston and intermediate points, trains carrying through sleepers Kingville to New York, via Columbia, Charlotte, etc. Kingville to St. Louis, via Asheville, Knoxville and Louisville.